

## WASHINGTON.

## Present Aspect of Our Difficulties with Mexico.

## GENERAL BENAVIDES' REPORT.

## Additional Astronomical Honors for the Naval Observatory.

## SUGAR FRAUDS.

## Investigating the Plundering of Public Timber Lands.

## FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1877.

SENATOR BENAVIDES HAS RECEIVED FROM GENERAL BENAVIDES THAT THREE OF THE RIO GRANDE CITY RAIDERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

The representative of the Diaz government here feels much gratification to-night at the prompt and effective action of General Benauides upon the telegram, which he sent him on his own responsibility, for the arrest of the outlawed Diaz government. The capture of the three raiders is a great step towards the capture of the Rio Grande City. He continues to watch each new development with much anxiety, as he believes at this particular juncture much depends upon the action of the Mexican authorities whether the Diaz government shall be recognized in an early day or not. Thus far he believes, from a review of his own action and what has been done in Mexico, at the capital as well as on the border, that renewed confidence can be had by the United States in the claims for permanent and strength made by the Diaz government. He states that he is quite pleased with all the recent developments, and hopes for the complete success of his mission.

The following important dispatch was received by Senator Benauides from General Benauides to-night:—  
BENAVIDES, August 18, 5:15 P. M.  
General Benauides, Mexican Minister, Washington.  
Three of the band that assailed Davis jail captured yesterday, and one of the released prisoners, Rodolfo Capuchino, captain of Escobedo's band, captured last night. We have lost eight soldiers by mistake.

## NEW ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES AT THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON.

It is well understood in scientific circles here to-day that Professor Asaph Hall, of the United States Naval Observatory, is watching a satellite of Mars which he has discovered within the last few evenings, with the great equatorial made by Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., of twenty-six inches aperture. This discovery will be recognized by all astronomers as of far greater importance than even those which have conferred so much credit of late on their discoverers among the asteroids, the number of which has now run to the hundreds. The elements of this satellite, it is believed, are known in a few days. The discovery is a new honor to the Naval Observatory, and will largely add to Professor Hall's reputation at home and abroad.

## GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1877.

## SUGAR IMPORTERS DEBAUCHING THE REVENUE.

Special Agent Chamberlain has submitted his report on an investigation of alleged fraudulent colored sugars imported at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He finds that this class of sugars are imported at the ports named, but in larger quantities at New York than elsewhere. He has found that the importers at all of the ports named, and all of them concur in the statement that the colored sugars known in the market as "Clarke crystals" are artificially colored for the American market for the purpose of reducing the rate of duty thereon. These sugars will polarize higher than any other sugars known to the trade, and if their importation is to be allowed without check by the government it will work great injury to refiners who do not use them, and reduce the amount of duties collected very largely. Many persons engaged in the sugar trade state that these colored sugars are refined almost to the purity of rock candy by the same process used in purging the crystals from impurities, but it is doubtful whether they should be classed as refined sugars in the commercial sense.

## DEPRECIATIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER LANDS.

In response to a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in reference to depreciations upon the public timber lands of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that clerks be detailed from the Land Office or a sufficient number of persons be employed to visit the different States and Territories where depreciations have been committed with instructions to obtain such accurate and specific information as may be obtainable in reference to the nature, extent and amount of such depreciations, the persons by whom and when committed, and that weekly reports be required to be transmitted to the Commissioner and forwarded to the Secretary.

## FALSE CHARGES AGAINST AN INSPECTOR.

Charges were recently filed with the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department against tobacco Inspector J. M. Vanhook, of Petersburg, Va., stating that while he was treasurer of Sussex county, Virginia, he had guilty knowledge of and participation in a defalcation in office. To-morrow an investigation was ordered by the Treasury Department which has resulted in the dismissal of the charges. It is shown that the misappropriation of funds was by a subordinate entirely without any knowledge of the Treasurer, and that that officer repaid the stolen funds to the county.

## THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The River and Harbor appropriation bill of August 14, 1876, appropriated \$100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, provided that the appropriation shall not be available whenever and so long as there shall be an open channel of eighteen feet of water at mean tide and from the sea through the South Pass of the river to the port of New Orleans. Captain Brown, the engineer officer in charge of the work, has reported to the Secretary of War that a survey has been made and a channel of 250 feet in width and eighteen feet in depth exists. The Secretary of War has, therefore, directed that all further expenditures of the \$100,000 above referred to be suspended, and the order has been transmitted to Major Howell, the officer in charge of all improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi except the Ends Jetty at the South Pass.

## PATRONAGE IN ALABAMA.

United States Attorney Mayer, of the Northern district of Alabama, is in the city, and it is stated that his resignation has been requested. No information, however, can be obtained at the General's office on the subject, but it seems to be understood among a number of prominent Southerners here that a change will be made not only in the office of the United States Attorney, but in that of the United States Marshal also, which position is now filled by George Turner. Of course no action will be taken until the return of the President and Attorney General Devereux next week.

## SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH.

Telegrams were received by Post Office officials last night to the effect that Senator Morton was feeling well, and his condition was very encouraging to his physicians.

## CADET NORTHROP'S FUNERAL.

WEST POINT, August 17, 1877.  
The body of Cadet Robert O. Northrop, third class, United States Military Academy, was found early this morning in the river opposite West Point and was buried with military honors at ten o'clock A. M. The officers and their families and the battalion of cadets followed the remains to the grave.  
Cadet Northrop was accidentally drowned last Saturday while outting and every effort was made to recover the body, but without avail until it was found. It is reported that he was much incensed to learn of the accident by telegraph and by mail last Saturday, but as he resided not on a railroad, nor at a telegraph station, nothing has been reported from there. His father's address is Kalamo, Mich.

## THE BORDER TROUBLES.

## CONGRESSMAN SCHLEICHER UPON THE SITUATION.

—NO CONFIDENCE TO BE PLACED IN THE MEXICANS—GENERAL ORD THE MAIN FACT.

Congressman Schleicher, of Texas, now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was visited last evening by a representative of the Herald, with whom he conversed freely on the subject of the troubles along the Rio Grande. When his opinion was asked regarding the present outlook of the international disturbances, Mr. Schleicher replied:—

"I base my expectations of peace and protection upon the action of the United States government. General Ord, if they are carried out, there need be little fear of further serious disorder."

"Does the carrying out of these orders rest solely with the officer you have mentioned?"

"Entirely; and from what has transpired it is safe to presume that General Ord will do his duty. Let him follow the Mexican depredators upon their own soil a few times and punish them as they deserve, and the annoyances will cease."

"Is this course firmly determined upon?"

"I believe that to be the future policy of the administration, and remember it is solely on our own government that we can now depend for safety. The Mexicans cannot be trusted at all. The past ten years have shown this clearly, and the people of Texas will rely upon no word or promise of theirs."

"Is the prospect in regard to the Mexicans favorable to the prospect of peace expectations?"

"In this immediate juncture it is extremely favorable. The people along the other border are guilty of conduct for which the Mexican government never could become responsible. But it can in some measure influence a change, and to do this is the policy of President Diaz. He wishes to obtain recognition from the United States, and meanwhile will endeavor to conciliate them by every possible means. The presence on the border of Benauides is strong confirmation of this."

"But in case of Diaz's recognition?"

"Ah; then it is resolved into the old situation, and General Ord must act. I do not say that Diaz should not be recognized, but it is certain that peace in future will depend on the action of the United States authorities."

"The outrage at Rio Grande City may be taken in evidence?"

"Yes, that was done by Mexicans, and though Benauides says that two of the perpetrators were Texans it does not alter the fact. There are thousands of Mexicans who cross the river, and work on the border, and are employed as shepherds or drovers, and may appear one day as either of these and the next day as a depredator. The Mexicans are the real cause of the trouble, and the people of Texas who are really citizens of Mexico on Texas soil, and who appear as such, are the innocent victims of the depredations of the Mexicans."

"What comes after this in your judgment toward our government?"

"Oh, it is for the people themselves, and the settlement has been particularly strong since our civil war. They have been settled with a force that sooner or later will be sent to the border, and the Mexicans will be employed as shepherds or drovers, and may appear one day as either of these and the next day as a depredator. The Mexicans are the real cause of the trouble, and the people of Texas who are really citizens of Mexico on Texas soil, and who appear as such, are the innocent victims of the depredations of the Mexicans."

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## STRIKE ECHOES.

## COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

## ARRESTING ALLEGED LEADERS—CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF A COAL COMPANY—FEARS OF TROUBLE AT WILKESBARE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WILKESBARE, Pa., August 18, 1877.

Within the last twenty-four hours no less than thirteen arrests have been made by special policemen and constables of men charged with participation in riotous proceedings, the stoppage of trains and interfering with peaceful men who wished to work. The arrests have been made in different localities, and the offenders in each case have been brought to this city under a strong guard of military. Last night four men were marched through the principal thoroughfares surrounded by bayoneted rifles, and the crowds on the streets at the time followed them to the Alderman's office. Here they were examined on a charge of having been engaged in the recent demonstrations made at the collieries of the Delaware and Hudson Company. Owing to the fact that they were arrested without warrants, which, of course, was illegal, they were all discharged on their own recognizance to appear when wanted. Their fortunate escape from imprisonment was made the subject of much congratulation by crowds of workmen who were assembled outside the Alderman's office. The same thing happened in other cases, where persons were arrested without warrants. This afternoon, however, three men were sent to jail in default of \$1,000 bail for engaging in a riot at Nanticoke, on the 17th inst., and for assault and battery with intent to kill.

CHARGE AGAINST FRANK N. GOWEN.

Between the two hot heads among the strikers and political demagogues who are just now making capital for themselves the strike continues, and instead of quieting down it daily assumes stronger features. It is boldly asserted, also, by men that certainly ought to know, that agents from Schuylkill county are inciting rebellion against any attempt that may be made to resume. One old, experienced and intelligent miner informed your correspondent to-day that he was positive that Frank N. Gowen had paid agents in this coal region to keep the pot boiling; in other words, to engender discord and prolong the strike. A leading operator, when asked who he believed to be the ringleader, replied: "Gowen."

More trouble is expected to-night, and troops, it is thought, will be sent to that point before morning. The proclamation of Governor Harris calling for militia to quell the riotous proceedings is being thought that the soldiers will not leave this section as soon as was anticipated. There were many who hoped the boys would be sent to the border, and the country was bitterly disappointed. If such a calamity should happen as the removal of the soldiers just now, there would be very serious and no mistake. More news are in the air to-night, and there were a week ago, and the end is by no means at hand.

## ALLEGED RING-LEADERS OF THE LONELY VALLEY LAY BROTHERS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18, 1877.

Nine men, all former employees of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and who are believed to be the ringleaders in the late disturbances at Easton, were arrested at Easton, Pa., yesterday by Special Agents of the Philadelphia Police, and taken to this city. A hearing this afternoon before United States Commissioner Smith on the charge of obstructing and obstructing the United States mail during the recent disturbances at Easton, Pa. After hearing evidence as to the identification of the prisoners in transporting cars and otherwise obstructing the trains, they were each held in \$200 bail to answer.

## RAPID ENLISTMENT OF THE THREE MONTHS' MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 18, 1877.

Advices from various portions of the State show that the project for enlisting two regiments of three months from the National Guard to relieve the troops desiring to go home is being rapidly received. The inclination to enlist is so widespread that the Adjutant General is satisfied the regiments will be filled in a week, when all the militia in the State will be called upon to serve. The project is so popular that the Adjutant General is satisfied the regiments will be filled in a week, when all the militia in the State will be called upon to serve. The project is so popular that the Adjutant General is satisfied the regiments will be filled in a week, when all the militia in the State will be called upon to serve.

## THE NEW JERSEY STRIKERS.

VICE CHANCELLOR VAN FLEET'S DECISION—THEY ARE FINED AND IMPRISONED.

AT HIS CHAMBERS IN NEWARK YESTERDAY VICE CHANCELLOR VAN FLEET RENDERED DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD STRIKERS, who have been on trial before him during the past week for contempt of Court. Prior to July last, he said, the Court had put the New Jersey Central Railroad into the hands of Receiver Latrop, and directed him to manage it. On the 25th of July a party of men came and usurped the control of the road, and actually exercised the power of directing how it should be run and when it should be used. The power they usurped was the power of the Court, and their action was a criminal one of the most heinous character. This was done at a time when the people were in a state of great excitement, and when the land was threatened with riot and bloodshed. While the road was running the employees really derived more benefit from it than the creditors, and they were not to be allowed to go on in peace to other claims, the Court having in March last directed the receiver to pay the first earnings of the road to the employees. The Court, therefore, directed the receiver to pay the first earnings of the road to the employees. The Court, therefore, directed the receiver to pay the first earnings of the road to the employees.

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